



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Spanish conquerors begins with a brief chapter entitled "West and east" which devotes special attention to seamen's tales concerning mythical islands in the Atlantic and to the tales of landmen regarding the mysteries of the orient. A well-proportioned sketch of the activities of Columbus follows, in which the influence of Vignaud's critical studies is apparent. The daring achievements of Balboa, "the true precursor of Cortés," are vividly described. An account of the explorations of Córdoba and Grijalva precedes the story of the conquest of Mexico, which is accompanied by a description of Aztec culture. This is naturally followed by a tale of the Spanish conquerors in Central America. The last chapter in the book — and the longest — deals with the conquest of Peru. That chapter contains an interesting description of Inca culture, some suggestive comparisons between Aztec and Inca civilizations, and brief characterizations of the chief actors in the last scene of the Inca drama. Little or nothing is said of the conquest of northern and southern South America. Nothing is said of the transmission of culture or of colonial society.

A bibliographical note contains a short, select list of articles and books respecting the age of the *conquistadores*. Few of those titles are in Spanish. Richman has used the English material upon his theme, but evidently has not used the literature produced by Spanish-American scholars regarding pre-Columbian civilization and the Spanish conquerors. There are points in this booklet which will provoke queries in the minds of critical historical students. Still, with a distinct literary charm, it contains the best description of the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru in small compass.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON

The Maya Indians of southern Yucatan and northern British Honduras.

By Thomas W. F. Gann. [Smithsonian institution, bureau of American ethnology, bulletin 64] (Washington: Government printing office, 1918. 146 p.)

This book, as the title indicates, is an intensive study of two tribes of Maya Indians. The author makes no attempt to tell an interesting story, but one who knows something of the country and its natives will find its numerous illustrations of general interest, aside from their scientific purpose. The first portion of the book is devoted to a general description of customs and social conditions of the present day natives, and the latter portion to a description of the ancient peoples, deduced from a careful excavation of forty-one mounds, together with an accurate description of these mounds and their contents. Some attractive colored plates that show the artistic skill of the ancient Mayas complete the study.